

REMARKS**§ 102 Rejections**

Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 13-20 and 26 stand rejected under 35 USC § 102(b) as being anticipated by Olson et al. (US Patent 6261700), for the rationale recited in paragraph 5 of Office Action dated on February 6, 2006, and comments.

§ 103 Rejections

Claim 30 stands rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olson et al. (US Patent 6261700) in view of Williams et al. (US Patent 5855983).

Olson et al. (US 6261700) describes coatings and composite structures containing coatings, etc.

Column 20, lines 15-20 of Olson et al. recites as follows;

“An optically functional structure can comprise the cured ceramer hardcoat composition contacting a substrate. The substrate can be a component of a light management device, e.g., in the form of a film, sheet, prism, a filter, an optical element such as a lens, a light conducting pipe, a computer screen, a CRT face plates, any of these including a microstructured surface, or any other form of light conducting device. It is possible that more than one layer of a ceramer coating may be applied to a surface of a substrate, and that each layer has the same or different physical or optical properties.”

The Applicant further notes, that column 19, lines 22-25 of Olson et al. recites,

“A ceramer composition, optionally in the form of a ceramer solution including added solvent, can be applied to a substrate by techniques such as spray coating, knife coating, dip coating, flow coating, roll, coating, and the like”.

In addition, column 19, lines 59-67 of Olson et al. states,

“Typically, a cured ceramer composition (also referred to as "hardcoat" or "hardcoat composition") can have a thickness of at least about 1 micron, preferably at least about 2 microns, more preferably less than about 50 microns, more preferably less than about 25 microns, even more preferably less than about 10 microns, and most preferably less than about 4 microns. The amount of the ceramer composition, or a solution thereof, applied to a substrate can be adjusted to provide this coating thickness.

Accordingly, Olson et al. describes applying the described ceramer composition to a (e.g. prism or microstructured) substrate.

In contrast, Claims 1 and 13 are directed to a brightness enhancing film wherein the prisms are prepared from the claimed polymerizable composition. Claims 1 and 13 have been amended to clarify this distinction. This amendment is support by the application such as at p. 5, lines 4-6; and p. 7, lines 4-5, and the examples on pp. 14-15.

Each of the independent claims (i.e. Claims 1, 13 and 26) has been amended to recite 5 wt-% to 30 wt-% of a crosslinking agent comprising at least three (meth)acrylate functional groups. The Applicant submits that neither Olson et al. or William et al. describe a polymerizable composition that comprises at least 60 wt-% of one or more first monomers as set forth in the claims in combination with 5 wt-% to 30 wt-% of a crosslinking agent comprising at least three (meth)acrylate functional groups.

Applicant has responded to all the rejections set for the by the Examiner. In view of the above, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. Reconsideration of the application is requested.

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Respectfully submitted,

July 26, 2006

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